The Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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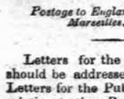
FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864.)



MESSRS. SOMES, favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1 14 years, 1045 Tons register, H. MORRIS, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply to
Bombay, 14th Oct. 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

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22nd September 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an excellent choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

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Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and ... the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fee from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

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Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visés* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
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Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

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(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)

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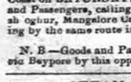
Last shipping day, Monday, the 23rd instant, after which no cargo will be received on board.

For Freight and Passage apply to
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE Manager.
China Merchant Steam Navigation Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam ship MAHARAJ, Captain KINDER, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudashegheur, Mangalore Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in ten days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *viâ* Beypore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam ship ORIENTAL, Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWILLER, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, BAZAR GATE STREET, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, to Surat and Gogo, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULLERTON, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 16th November 1863.

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By HENRY RUTTER,
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Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

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CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
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Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
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SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	12	,,
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Reilly, Prat & Co.	18	,,

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
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NOTICE.—MESSRS ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have instructions to submit for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, proximo, at the Godowns of Messrs. Leggett and Co., in Rampart Row the undermentioned Stock of Wines and Spirits, belonging to Messrs. Gledstanes Coningham and Co., London.

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Sauterne.	
Teat Wine.	
Geneva.	
Old Tom.	
Gin.	

Bombay, 31st October 1863.

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MOGUL AND CLUB CARDS, best quality and various patterns.
The stock of the following is constantly being replenished:
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A solid Mahogany new Square Semi-Grand 6¾ octave patent repeater action, raised top, transverse bass strings fretwork OOG ends, carved legs, metal pin block, bolted and screwed with leather cover, hammer, and fork.

A solid Mahogany Grand Square 6¾ octave, patent repeating action, raised top, carved legs, metal pin block, double fitted and screwed, with hammer, fork, and leather cover.

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Commercial.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 19th November 1863.

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To Clyde		
To Hull		
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	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready)	Rs 650 to 660
New Dholleras, (ready)	,, 660 to 665
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	,, 640 to 645
New Oomrawuttee	,, 640 to 645
New Oompta, (ready)	,, 640 to 645
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 715 to 720
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 635 to 640
New Veeravul	,, 635 to 640
New Khandeish	,, 620 to 625
New Pora Choe	,, 645 to 650
New Accote	,, 650 to 655
New Mangalore	,, 640 to 645
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550 to Rs. 1,560	
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish	7 11 to 7 12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 10 to 6 11
Gingelly mixed (Black	,, 32 to 33
and White)	,, 37 to 38
Niger	,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 18	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat 16 Nov.
	Vestal	Nacola	Moramboque.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 16 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 18	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Porebunder.
	Euroclydon	Wright	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat—Mr. Ayrton, and 188 adults.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. Obrim, and 160 deck.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Fathool Aziz*, for Cannanore, Cochin, Calcutta, and Colombo.

Ship *Noma Vidal*, for Madras.

Ship *Athene*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—2 boxes sundries, Remington and Co. ; 82 bales hemp, 287 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co. ; 300 bags rapeseed, 450 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass ; 13 packages fishmaws, 30 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., Sazan, Hormusjee and Co. ; 3 packages sundries, J. Neuberg.

For Liverpool.

Caneva.—230 bags linseed, 345 cwt., Pudomsee Veerjee.

Charger.—175 bags Linseed, 262½ cwt., Pudomsee Veerjee ; 50 bales Kumpta cotton, 175 cwt., Sett Khimjee ; 280 bundles Hemp, 245 cwt., Mugjee Mooljee and Co. 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Pestonjee Jewanjee and Co.

Edendale.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Muljee Sewjee ; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Ogilvie, Graham and Co.

Merchant Prince.—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Khimjee Lalljee ; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt. ; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt. Lilladhur Govindjee ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Premchund Currunchund ; 178 bales cotton, 623 cwt. 4 qrs., Nesseemanjee Dossabhoy ; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Goculdass Texpall ; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Hebtoola Tyebjee.

Clyde.—200 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Pudamsey Veerjee.

Sir John Munda Villa.—600 bags linseed, 909 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ludha Hurridass ; 450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Gourdhun Megjee.

Annot Lyle.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Sewjee Nensey and Co.

Inkerman.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam and Co.

Indus.—69 bales wool, 180 cwt., Dyall Hirjee.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—616 bundles country galls, 308 cwt., Jumnadass Vizpall.

Japanese.—500 bundles country galls, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Bates Family.—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Cursondas Valubdass ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Bhicoo Babajee and Co. ; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Bhimjee Jewraz ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.

Flying Venus.—400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt., Soondardass Mooljee.

City of Shanghai.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Comber Son and Co.

Athene.—400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt., Vithuldass Jairam ; 450 bales cotton, 1575 cwt., Bhimjee Nursee ; 500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Sewjee Bhuvaa ; 500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Jaggeevun Damjee.

Hahneman.—275 bales cotton, 962½ cwt., Dadabhoy Rustonjee and Co.

Tythonus.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Comber Son and Co. ; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Georgs S. King and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Venayeck and Furreed.

Oriental.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass ; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Jeathia Sewjee ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Siegfried and Co.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—500 bales cotton, 750 cwt., Varadmon Moolchund ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Came ; 400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt., Gopall Mullarrow.

Peru.—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt. Pancha Teza ; 500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Jugjeevun Homraz.

Maharatha.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Dwjee Luckhumsy.

Helen Scott.—250 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Stewart and Co.

Orissa.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jaitha Ladhaney.

Sarah Naudo.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vurdhman Premjee ; 500 bags jingelly seed, 870 cwt., Visram Kasowjee

James Smith.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dyall Hirjee ; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt. E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.

Camperdown.—212 bales cotton, 726 cwt. Gaddum and Co. ; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Nowrojee Cowasjee ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Missouria.—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Nursey Jowraz.

Indian Queen.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Nursey Mowjee.

For Havre.

Rozana.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Goculnath Savuckanth.

Due de Malakoff.—150 bags jingsely seed, 210 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., J. Siegfried and Co. ; 150 bags pepper, 150 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Nanol Brigade.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Viola.*—95 bales fishmaws, 29½ cwt., 25 bundles sharkfins 7½ cwt., Ladack Datoo.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdahi	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolanar	
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced oading."]

FOR LONDON.

793 Glorians, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co. (c.l. Nov. 6)
1287 Anson Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 16)
Athenis, Seals.
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co. (c.l. Oct. 22)
1283 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. (c l. Nov. 14)
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co. (c. l. Nov. 12)
990 City of Shanghai, Sutton—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. Nov. 6)
680 Clyde, Woodnag—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co. (c.l. Oct. 11)
1091 Eliphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1920 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co (c.l. Nov. 3)
1393 Flying Venus, B. Eaton—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1163 Indus, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co. (c. l. Nov. 16)
1345 Iskermaa, Grant—Merwanjee Muchissa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1198 James Smith, Feirozee—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov 12.)
792 Japanese, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov 4)
994 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell. (c. l. Nov. 3)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
73 Maharatta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra—R., Scovell & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
844 Minnebaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Oc. 16)
1069 Oriental, J. Ballad—Cursetjee Jamvetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
649 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
1312 Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co (c.l. Nov. 17)
896 Summerlee, R. Hughes.—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 26)
FOR HAVRE.
455 Duc de Malacoff, Bourdase—D. Cursetjee. (c. l. Nov. 12)
511 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. (c.l. Oc. 20.)
346 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.
278 Roxana—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
FOR CHINA,
684 Voila, Thompson. (c. l. Nov.12.)
FOR ZANZIBAR.
284 Parsee, Burke. (c. l. Oct. 3)
FOR MOULMAEN.
1045 Agenoria, Johnson—Cohen & Co.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co. (c.l.Oct.16)
FOR PENANG.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nicoda—H. E. Sidick. (c.l. Sep. 21)
FOR CALCUTTA.
Euphemus, Profureo. (c. l. Nov. 16)
894 Futtahool Aziz, Moate.
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farahan & Co.
560 Govanni Azzopardi, Hugon.
FOR KURRACHEE.
Tilly, Tounton.
FOR MADRAS.
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
NOT FIXED.
84 Ammanatool Curzion, Nacoda.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
678 Arraton Apcar (s). Smith.
Berenice (s), Burns.
438 Bellerophon, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.
277 Bombay (s),—G. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
396 Briarley, Russell—Fleming and Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadlay, Nacoda—Maluasdhoy Oosmersboy.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
657 Elinor, Bowden.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford
230 Fatha Mahomed, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
695 Futtay Allum.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co.
508 Kosuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Mary Ann, Simson.
307 Markee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
204 Peri, Nacoda.
791 Robinson Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Satellite.
537 Shah Jehan, Herit.
806 Shee Shah, Gillam.
903 United Service, (s) Gaine.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar, Dundas.
1366 China, Jeddo, Curling.
1496 Malta G. Hyde.
541 Nepaul, (s) Curling.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
1450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Trubjee & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
500 Anna Henderson, Klunsile—Fleming & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Hanson, Captain R. W., Her Majesty's 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Bell, Lieutenant Colonel H. W. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, Major W. W., Civil Employ, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Close, Captain G., Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Murray, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—NOV. 18TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt N. I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

1. Private Bridge Donovan, 17th Regiment N. I., arrived at the Presidency, is attached to the 21st Regiment N. I., for the purpose of being admitted as a patient into Hospital.

2. The Invalid of the 21st Regiment N. I., arrived at the Presidency, is attached to the 21st Regiment N. I., until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th Nov. 1863.

The following Medical arrangements are ordered :—

Staff.—Assistant Surgeon J. E. Fannin, is attached to do duty with the 106th Foot, vice Footner, appointed to the 72nd Highlanders, and will proceed from Bombay with the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers as far as Neemuch.

Dr. Footner will join his Regiment at Mhow, on being relieved by Dr. Fannin.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 18th Nov. 1863.

Mr. Edwin Duke, 3rd Officer of the *Zenobia*, to be Acting 2nd Officer of that vessel from the 1st instant.

The Superintendent of the Floating Batteries was permitted to enter Bozack Tapass for the Floating Church, *Ajdaha*, from the 1st instant.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Yercaud, Shervaroy Hills, Madras, on the 10th November, the wife of Captain E. H. Short, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 10th November, the wife of Captain Fitzhardinge Jones, King's Dragoon Guards, prematurely, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 18th November, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Revd. J. D. Gibson, M.A., Robert McIlwraith, Esq., of Bombay, to Mary Jane, younger daughter of the late William Greenwood, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. Huddersfield.

DEATHS.

At the "Clarendon Hotel," on the 18th November, Mary, the beloved wife of John Cardwell Jowett, of the Bhore Ghaut Incline, aged 45 years.

At Calcutta, on the 6th November, Captain Thomas Viall, Marine Surveyor, aged 52 years and 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 7th November, Clive William, son of at Mr. Stewart C. Bayley, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Sheemooga, at his Father's residence on the 6th November, Mr. Henry Edmond Wrightman, aged 24 years.

Post Office Notices.

MAILS FOR PENANG, &c.

The Mails for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghae per Steamer *Viola*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

Letters, etc., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

SCINDE MAIL

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *via* the Cape, once a month i. e, from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius ; the latest sate dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR—NOV.—1863.

First Quarter ...Wednesday 18d. 17h. 56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon ....Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52 5m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur	19	Mars nisest at 4h. 45m.	6 11	5 20	5 12	5 50	
Fri.	20	Edmund, K. and M.	6 11	5 20	6 27	7 5	
Sat.	21	Daybreak at 4h 58m	6 12	5 20	7 41	8 17	
Sun.	22	25th Sunday after Trinity.	6 13	5 20	8 47	9 10	
Mon	23	St. Clement, Bp.	6 13	5 20	9 15	9 40	
Tues	24	Twilight end at 6.37.	6 14	5 20	10 6	10 29	
Wed	25	St. Catherine, V.	6 14	5 20	10 51	1 12	

Date 17th November Time—8h. 1m. 9s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 19th.—" The Man with the Iron Mask" died, 1703.—Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced, 1789.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

Friday 20th.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1513.—Presbyterianism began in England, 1572.

Saturday 21st.—Lord Hawke's Victory, 1759.—Berlin Decree issued by Buonaparte, 1805.—Princes Royal born, 1840.

Sunday 22nd.—Jamaica Railway opened, 1845.—Repulse at Ramnuggur 1848.

Monday 23rd.—The *Surat* steamer foundered between Bombay and Kurrachee, 120 lives lost, 1851.

Tuesday 24th.—Peace with America, 1814.

Wednesday 25th.—Dendon surrendered, 1813.—Capture of Dwarka, 1820.—Sir Henry Havelock died at Lucknow, 1857.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 11
AGRA	Nov.	LAHORE	Nov. 7
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	LONDON	Oct. 19
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Nov. 13
BANGALORE	Nov. 13	MALTA	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Nov. 10	MEERUT	Nov. 10
CAPE	Aug 3	OUDH	Nov.11
CEYLON	Oct. 26	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PERANG	Oct. 26
DELHI	Nov. 10	RANGOON	Sept.16
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 29
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Oct. 24

THE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

RETURNING to Mr. Eastwick's report on the trade of the Persian province of Khorasan, to which we directed the attention of our readers on some preliminary points a few days ago ;—the principal articles of export are cotton, wool, skins, metals and minerals, precious stones and dried fruits.

The method of cultivating cotton in the province is described as being the worst possible. No pains are bestowed on the plant either in the culture or on the picking and cleaning ; nevertheless the quality is so good that the small quantity cultivated finds a ready market, amongst the Russians on the Caspian principally, but in other countries also. Mr. Eastwick thinks that with judicious management—the Khorasan cotton is naturally so excellent in quality that it might be made to excel all cotton except the Sea Island, and the soil is said to be so well adapted for the crop throughout large tracts of country at present waste, that the quantity at present exported, some three and a half millions of lbs., might be really increased to an indefinite extent. The cotton is planted from 35 to 40 days after the vernal equinox. It is sown like wheat, the growth of the plants is checked by their closeness, and by the quantity of weeds permitted to grow up amongst them. No water is given till the plant begins to spout but after that, it receives several heavy waterings. The picking begins in September, but there is no effort made to prevent seeds, twigs and dirt, from being mixed up with the cotton, so that therefore in carding, the dirt and rubbish gathered with it, make up a third part of the weight ! The mode of cleaning is very primitive and imperfect : far behind the skill of the natives of India in this respect.

The cotton is first picked with the hand in a large earthen vessel ; it is next carded with a wheel ; "a boy turns a handle, which makes a wheel revolve rapidly ; the iron rod which connects the wheel and the handle is quite close to a wooden shaft about four inches in diameter, the boy puts the foul cotton with his hand under the iron rod, and this, as it revolves, rubs out the thick seeds ; much leaf and dirt, however, remain. The seeds being useful to feed cattle are almost as valuable to the natives as the cotton itself, and hence the indifference about excluding them during the picking operation." The ordinary price of the cleaned Khorasan cotton is something more than 1½d. per lb. ; there is a custom's tax which amounts loosely to about 1d. per lb. The nearest market is the ports on the southern extremity of the Caspian ; the mode of transit is by camels, and the carriage from Khorasan to the place of shipment is estimated at about a 1d. per lb. ; thus making the entire cost of the article, when placed at the ports of the Caspian for shipment and farther transmission to any other country, something under 3d. per lb.

With a stable Government and an industrious people to deal with, here were an excellent field for the investment of capital in the cultivation of cotton, worthy the attention of our Bombay *picawallas* : unfortunately their enterprise does not lie in so good and honest a channel ; so long as money can be made in cotton wagers and time-bargains, our cotton capitalists will not trouble themselves about the developement of new cotton fields anywhere.

The wool of Khorasan is very well known in the India market and fetches a higher price than any other sort whether indigenous or imported. The usual rate at which it is sold in Meshed is about 3d per lb. Wool like cotton pays a Custom's rate of about a ½d. per lb. The whole exported produce of wool in the province is reckoned very loosely at millions of pounds, but from the country of the Turkomans and the the adjoining country of Central Aia supplies can be obtained to any extent.

In the skin trade of the country the lambskins from Bokhara are reckoned the most famous : they find a ready sale in Persia itself owing to their being used for their national hat, and for the lining of winter garments. They sell at from 5s. to 15s. per skin, and pay a custom's tax of about 4s. 7d. per package of ten. Of these skins there is a sort of a specially valuable character, called "Karpak," obtained in a peculiar, we ought perhaps to say, an inhumane manner, which is by causing ewes to bring forth prematurely, which is managed in this wise :—

"The ewes that are within a month of lambing are driven out two miles or so on a cold night, and are brought back suddenly into a very warm stable. The violent change of temperature causes the ewes to bring forth, and the skins of the lambs thus born are those which are so highly prized. A hat made from these skins will sell for nearly £10 ! and in such a hat only the choice parts of the choicest skins will be used." Of the ordinary skins there are two kinds, and the quality of the skins differ from year to year. If the winter is unusually cold at Bokhara the skins will be remarkable for excellence and *vice versa*.

A company had been established for tanning skins in the neighbourhood of Tehran which seems to be in a fair way of doing an excellent business. Already they produce better and cheaper kid leather than can be had in Europe.

The precious stones found in Khorasan have been greatly noted. Carbuncles and turquoises are the principal, and there is a great trade in both. Turquoises are to be bought at rates which would allow of full 50 per cent profit in Europe. Mr. Eastwick mentions that the Shah of Persia "possesses a conical turquoise about an inch and a half in diameter which is valued at upwards of £20,000 !" Turquoises however worth even £500 are very rare. The stone is very greatly prized particularly when the colour approaches that of indigo. The lighter shades are not esteemed. We believe the greater part of the trade in the precious stone of Khorasan finds its best market in Bombay.

The dried fruits of the country are figs, plums, raisins, apricots, jujubes and almonds, all of which are said to be excessively cheap, Russia is said to be the chief market for them, though we have no doubt large quantities make their way to Bussorah and Bushire for exportation to Bombay, and go to swell the large sum mentioned under this head, as part if the imports given under the wide heading of the trade with the Persian Gulf.

Excellent saltpetre is said to abound in Khorasan and to be found on the surface. Mr. Eastwick says the gunpowder made at Meshed, from the indigenous saltpetre, by Colonel Dolmage "is remarkable, being equal or superior to the finest made in England. In a trial with a quick mortar, 38 drachms of the best English fine grained powder manufactured by Pigou and Wilks carried a distance of 1,000 yards, while the best fine grained powder made in the factory at Meshed carried 1,165 yards,"

Lead, iron, copper, antimony, coal, marble, alabaster, sulphur, and rock salt, are found in Khorasan, and some of them in abundance. But there is no mining in any of the metals turned to profitable account. Gold is found in the streams, and silver mines have been found, one within twenty miles of Meshed having been worked within the last twelve years. The practical results, however, appear to be *nil* : the riches of Khorasan are not certainly in the mines or the minerals. Mr. Eastwick naturally enough puts the question :—why a country so rich in valuable exports should remain so entirely undeveloped. The answer indeed is only too easy. Bad Government, insecurity of property and life, no roads no rivers, no means of transport, no internal improvements or development in any way for the common good. Such means of transport as there are hardly meet the normal wants. The supply of camels and mules is so limited that they cannot convey to a market what otherwise they would be only too glad to export.

Railroads are the panacea for the main material wants, but though English capital and English energy are ready to go anywhere, and do anything, there is one *sine qud non.*—money with a guarantee,—and we fear we shall have to wait a while before this can be got out of Persia.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS.

18th November.

Securities. Five-and-a-half, fifteen and a half premium.
Fives, six-and-a-half premium.
Fours, three discount.
Document Bills not quoted
Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.
Cotton, seventy-five shillings at pounds four.
Interest on Loans, ten per cent.
Money Market, tight.
Forty inch Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eleven four.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle, rupees eight, fourteen.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

GALLE, *18th Nov.*, 8-40 A.M.

Arrived steamer *Columbian* from Singapore and Penang 11th November.

Latest advices from Japan report that Admiral Kuper is inactive, he is supposed to be waiting the result of communication with India.

At Nagasaki matter do not appear altered, and foreigners move about with caution.

Some official correspondence had taken place at Yokohama between the natives and foreigners authority with regard to the supply of sick which had been stopped.

Intelligence has been received by the various Consuls from a village near about Yokohama, of the cruel murder.

French officers while taking his usual riding excursion the murderers remain unknown ; this step is considered unfortunate for the Japanese.

Nothing of importance from the other Ports.

LOCAL.

HIGH COURT.—We understand that the Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, were engaged the whole of Tuesday last, in preparing the rules for the conduct of business of the Conrt.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day, at half-past 8 P.M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of H. H. Swan, Esq., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Tuesday, 18th Nov.*

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, Esq.)

MRS. MARY TUCKER applied to His Worship under the following circumstances :—

She stated that owing to the unfortunate case which was tried last Criminal Sessions, she was afraid to return and live with her husband, fearing her life would be in jeopordy from his violence if she did so.

ASSAM AND ITS WASTE LANDS.

(*Dacca News, Nov. 7.*)

EVERYWHERE the cold season is setting in in a very decided manner, and though its early arrival has been accompanied with much sickness in the way of fevers and cholera, we hail it as the season given to us in which we can work heartily and enjoy life. Our correspondents from various parts of the country are sending reports of "delightfully cool weather." In Assam, the waters of the rivers have fallen as rapidly as in Dacca and the contiguous districts; but we have not heard of any great amount of sickness there.

But that which just now interests the European population of the province more than the weather or the healthiness of the reason, is the question of the waste lands. The Government, as our readers are aware, has promulgated certain rules by which the approaching sales and purchase of waste lands are to be regulated; and "the great day", as a correspondent terms it, is near, when tens of thousands of acres of tea land will change hands; that is to say, will pass from the hands of the Government into those of the interloper. The planters are, we believe, prepared to purchase largely. To us the chief difficulty appears to be, the disputes that may arise, not as to the interpretation of the Government rules, but as to the determination of boundaries. The rules regarding the definition of boundaries are all that could be desired; but it is a matter of regret, and may prove one of serious practical difficulty, that in many places, there is nothing to distinguish lands belonging to the Government from those that are owned by native proprietors. Thus, we are told that on the north bank of the Burrumpooter in Durrung, there are native Zemindars, rajahs as they are called, who hold some of the finest acres of tea land in Assam; but there is nothing to mark off their property from that of the Government. The revenue officers of the district cannot say exactly where the lands of the rajahs end, and those of the Government begin. And we do not think the rajahs themselves could help them. A planter may buy a quantity of waste land from the Government, but when he is about to erect his boundary pillars and reduce it to cultivation, some rajah in the neighbourhood may deliberately claim the porperty, deny that the Government had any right to sell it, and demand restitution. Such demands would be very unpleasant, and they would involve the planter in litigation and expense. The Government requires that every purchaser of waste land should erect boundary pillars; why not insist then, that every native proprietor should do the same? This would prevent the endless confusion that must otherwise inevitably ensue. As it is now, a rajah may at any moment be tempted to lay his hand upon the finest acres and pretend that they are his, without any body being in a position to prove the contrary. To be sure he ought, by rights, to prove his title; but it is far from unlikely that the government, which is notoriously illogical, would insist rather on the planter's proving the negative, we do not say that planters will shrink from making purchases under these circumstances; but we think that in case of future dispute, the Government should not leave the planter, to be the chief sufferer.

The only hope that native proprietors have of holding their ground (we are speaking both literally and metaphorically) against interloping enterprise, is, in offering all the obstruction in their power to the acquisition and peaceable enjoyment of land on the part of the planters. All that the rajahs do is to own land. They show neither enterprise nor emulation; and whilst they are devoting their opium-enfeebled energies to the conservation of traditional customs and grandpaternal prejudices, the European planters are pushing and spreading in all directions, and will soon monopolize the trade, the power, and the influence of the province. In Bengal we have wealthy Zemindars, men of considerable education and of great intelligence; but none of them seem to be tempted by the tea forests of Cachar. They adhere to the traditional modes of accumulating wealth, and cling to their Zemindaris and never-ending lawsuits, whilst their Anglo-Saxon brethren are making fortunes in tea. In Assam the chances of successful competition against interlopers are less. The landowners are for the most part ignorant and comparatively poor men, and soon Assam will become more European than any other Province of Bengal.

But though we know that tea-planters are preparing to go in largely for the purchase of wastelands we are not aware that they have been able to make any very promising arrangement for an adequate supply of labour. The labour-question remains in the same position now that it has been in for years. It is doubtful how far the aid the Government is willing to render, in the matter of coolie immigration, will really supply the Assam market. Under the most favourable circumstances, imported labour cannot be preferable to indigenous; and until the condition of the people in and around Assam is so changed as to force them voluntarily to seek employment on the tea estates, we do not see how the cultivation of the province can be very materially extended.

Brigadier Dunsford is still on his tour of inspection in the Province. The duty cannot be burdensome as there are but few troops to inspect, and the country is perfectly tranquil.

PUNISHMENTS.

(*Examiner, Oct.* 17.)

LORD NEAVES has delivered an excellent address to the Social Science Congress on the important subject of punishment, its objects, and means to its ends. The deterring example he wisely considers the highest aim of law, and next to that the reformation. As to the latter, he deprecates despair of it, or relaxation of efforts, because as yet little and uncertain progress has been made, and recommends perseverance, which may end in the discovery of the right road. He observes that to unmake a thief we must understand his nature. In early ages robbery was held in respect, and in the heathen mythology Mercury is the God of thieves as Mars is of warriors. The good old rule of Rob Roy was, that he should take who had the power, but the question soon arose how the stolen goods could be preserved. The robber of one day become the proprietor of another, and a stickler for the law he had broken. So perhaps Mercury began with thieving and ended with commerce. The rogues in the *Beggar's Opera* fell out about rights and obligations of honour between themselves, and in general consideration Lord Neaves passed to the subject of the ticket of leave, the success of the Irish system, and the failure of the English. Upon one important difference between the two systems, Lord Brougham well remarked:—

"The great difference between the Irish and the English plans—that which has made the English a failure and the Irish a great and decisive success—is the treatment of the convict during his imprisonment in order to entitle him to a mitigation. It is not enough that the convict should abstain from offences in prison—they are all well-behaved in prison—they cannot be otherwise. They are well looked after and prevented from being otherwise; and any little absence from ill-behaviour in prison is really no ground whatever for a ticket of leave, or for shortening in any way, or for any mitigation of punishment, either in duration or form of diet. It is quite clear that this furnishes no ground whatever for such mitigation. Formerly the only possible ground ought to be the convict beginning his own reformation by a course of industrial procedure, by earning himself his own remission or mitigation of punishment when in prison, and the shortening the duration. That is Sir Walter Crofton's plan—it is the plan of the system which has been adopted, and forms the grands distinction between the English and Irish systems.

But there is another essential difference which must not be overlooked, and that is the difference in the social elements of the two countries. A system suited to Ireland may be as unfit for England as a cart to traverse sea, or a ship to travel on land. The Irish criminal has little in common with the English criminal and Irish society has not the repugnance of English society to those who have broken its laws. Nay, there is often positive sympathy, and convicts are rather liked as servants, instead of distrusted. It is said that Lord Carlisle, following the fashion of the country, thought of taking ticket-of-leave people into his service, but was dissuaded by the warning that if he did so there would not be a spoon left in that Castle but himself. The supervision of the police is the essential of the Irish system, and it works well because it does not work ill for the licensed convict, who is not prejudiced by the light thrown on his character. Mr Burton, who officially investigated the Irish system, reports that there is actually a preference for convicts in domestic employment, and that the females are regarded as peculiarly eligible for the place of ladies' maids. He accounts for this by the fact of a prevailing indulgence for lawlessness in Ireland, and by the general turn of the lawlessness, which is not so dangerous and obnoxious to property, as crime is in England. Many have richly deserved to be in jail in Ireland, who have not forfeited trust in their honesty so far as forks and spoons, or jewels and trinkets, are concerned. No one can have read Mr Burton's evidence without coming to the conclusion that what has mainly made the ticket-of-leave system successful in Ireland is not to be found here, or that so much as could be introduced would only ensure complete failure. The supervision is indeed practicable, and it would mark out for proscription for excommunication, what in Ireland it distinguishes with totally different effects.

We have nothing to say against the proposal to enable the convict to work out the shortening of his term of punishment by industry, all that we contend for is that the man should then go free, and not with a broken fetter to his heels connecting him with crime, and excluding him from honest employment. If you trust him at all, trust him altogether as purged of his offence; if not, keep him in jail till the expiration of his sentence.

The exercise of industry by which the convict may redeem himself is good to some extent, but of very slender security as probationary, for we must always remember that an expert thief must be a man of very great industry in its bad way. His training has required more industry than would be necessary to proficiency in most honest handicrafts. His habits, too, are of most unfortunately unflagging industry. He indulges in no holidays, he is always either in the act of offence, or on the watch for opportunity. His life is divided between doing and planning rascalities, and, strange to say, the police and magistrates keep him up to this unceasing activity, and make it their special business to search and rout out penny theatres, said to be peculiar places of relaxation for pickpockets, and where the "guilty creatures" sit "as at a play" are caught losing their precious time. We have often asked, what better they could be doing, and why they were disturbed when so innocuous to the public. If the penny theatres are, as alleged, the haunts of thieves, it is the only pause which they allow themselves in the pursuit of crime.

Lord Neaves makas some excellent remarks upon the treatment of the poor, whose privacy is entitled to as much respect that of the rich. He asks his hearers how they would like "district visitors, to enter their houses, and see how they eat, drink, and spend their money, pretty much in the style of authoritative scrutiny of Lady Catherine De Burgh in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice.'

We are glad to see that Lord Neaves considers good cookery, as we have done, a natural ally of temperance, as bad cookery is in close league with the dram bottle. The tired man, disappointed of food to restore his strength and spirits, resorts to the stimulus of fermented liquors, and it is well if, in his ill-humour, he does not beat his wife and children before he seeks the solace of the gin-shop. To improve the cookery of the poor would be not only a great gain in economy and health, but also in domestic peace and habits. The economy would probably be the smallest part of the benefit, but it is no inconsiderate calculation to estimate the saving that might be effected by making the most of materials at fifty millions a year. If we could see the amount of the national waste it would figure far beyond the interest of the debt.

But let us hear Lord Neaves:

"The best way of weaning the poor man from intemperance is by counter-agents—by education, by good food, and by good cookery, by good ventilation, by the establishment of well-regulated clubs and institutions to be conducted by the working men themselves, by free access to parks and public places, by exhibitions and museums, by good available libraries, and by entertainments and rational diversions in the widest as well as the best sense of the word."

And Lord Neaves is for cultivating the sense of the ludicrous, to which he attaches deserved importance. A laugh is good for man, and it is to be observed that all the bad passions are serious, hate, jealousy, lust. But it is not to be supposed that the sense of the ridiculous is incompatible with the serious faculties. The remark is as old as Aristotle, that all great wits are of a melancholy temperament. Of our own time there was an eminent example of this truth in Sydney Smith, who, when unexcited by society, was serious to sadness, almost to despondency. Indeed, as Lord Neaves observes, "it is possible that the grave and mirthful faculties are best developed when they co-exist in the same character, and were intended by the Creator to be brought into companionship."

So humour and pathos are generally found in the same mind, running into each other, and the salt of the tear seems the type of the combination.

A people who lose their mirth must he is a bad way. Sterne said it was the fault of the French that they were too grave, and within our time they have lost much of their mercurial character. The Irish, too, are less gay than their fathers, and Sheil was the last of their vivacious wits of the old school. We too, in England, are probably graver than of yore; but it is a mistake to refer to the description of merrie England as evidence of a more mirthful age, for merrie meant rather mighty than mirthful. Be that as it may, however, the advice of Lord Neaves is good, to give the people a good laugh, to show them that their spirits may be raised without the help of alcohol.

"There are men among us on both sides of the Tweed who have the highest and justest reputation as orators, preachers, and divines, who, if they put forth their mirth-making powers, could make their audiences as weak with laughter as Samson with the seven withes of his locks. I do not ask these men to exhibit much in this way personally, for that might give offence to the weaker brethren; but I ask them to join in vindicating the usefulness and nobleness of this province of the mind—to concur in bearing testimony that the sense of the ludicrous and the sense of the pathetic have their sources not far from each other, in the very highest parts of our nature, and on this ground to endeavour to procure for the proper and not buried, for the Christian, and even for the erring, an occasional enjoyment of this special kind. If the theatre cannot be made to coincide with their views of morality, there are substitutes for it that may be easily found. Hendersen the actor went up and down England setting large rooms of people in a roar at that wonderful production of the most melancholy of men, the diverting history of 'John Gilpin,' then just published in annotated; and among his audiences was one to have seen the great Mrs Siddons herself, who shook her sublime sides and clapped her majestic hands in ecstasy at the exhibition."

And the Queen of Tragedy in her velvet pall could minister to mirth too, and nothing pleased Mrs Siddons more than to be asked to sing the facetious ballad of Billy Taylor at a supper table, which she did with the air of the Mourning Bride.

ANNUITIES FOR WOMEN.

(*London Review, Oct.* 10.)

PHYSICAL science comes in with the partridges; social science with the pheasants. In September, our philosophers are floating in balloons, descending the deepest mines, and cracking, as with Nasmyth hammers, the nut of natural philosophy. In October, the philanthropists are ready with their essays on education, transportation, crime, criminals, reformatory discipline, and social statistics. Then, when we began to languish on the milk and white meets of sociology, a ringing and not altogether unwelcome platform speech from Birmingham or Rochdale used to bring us back to the strong flesh and wine of politics. We say "used," for since the cotton famine set in, Mr. Bright has discerned the danger of adding fuel to the embers of suffering and discontent, and has left off reminding the working classes how miserably they are governed. We get through the winter months now, alas! upon the gloomy diet of Lancashire distress, mutually exhorting each other to the duty of charity; and, about Christmas—as a panic is more tolerable than stagnation—we are rather agreeably stimulated by a little sensation garotting, and a few cases of bold and strategic burglary. By this time, such an alarming catalogue of blunders in our foreign policy has accrued, and the air becomes so thick with wars and rumours of wars, that the *Herald* declares the Government must go out on the first night of the session. Politics then resume their sway; and, with certain hot and cold fits of interest, we look to St. Stephen's for our due share of excitement until the first or second week in August. Then comes a week of archæology, and the cycle of the year is complete.

As social philosophy is now in season, and the philanthropists assembled in Congress at Edinburgh are commending a bushel of topics to our attention, suppose we offer them one in return. Prevention is better than cure, and the *protegés* we offer to their notice and adoption may claim a singular immunity from prisons and reformatories. Clergymen have been known to visit goals in another capacity than that of chaplain. Officers of the army and navy, professional men, and tradesmen are all liable to have the key turned upon them. But who ever knew a man or a woman who had bought a deferred annuity get into a scrape or stand in the dock? We defy Mr. Adderley or the Rev. Sydney Turner to produce such a case; and we are therefore, entitled to repeat that if your young people could be incited to become prospective annuitants, our gaols and workhouses would be empty. Could a Social Congress desire a more brilliant and more successfull result?

Our subject, however, has claims on the attention not of social philosophers alone. We ask for a few minutes' notice from middle-class tradesmen desirous of making a safe though moderate provision for the female members of their families. The cotton manufacturers may reasonably allege the impossibility of doing more than keep their mill-hands alive just now. But the woollen manufacture is in a steady and healthful condition, the iron trade is showing unsual vitality, there is brisk employment in the mining districts, and it is some time since the prospects of the linen, carpet, and worsted trades were more promising at the close of the year. We may, therefore, bespeak the attention of large bodies of manufacturers who may be asked to advise the young women in their factories as to the disposal of their savings. The next great class to which we shall appeal will be the mistresses of families, whose duty it is to urge their domestic servants to lay up for a rainy day, and who may think that they have sufficiently discharged this duty when they have sent them to the saving's bank. Our last claim for a hearing shall be addressed to the benevolent gentlemen who give lectures and penny readings. The principle of a Government deferred annuity is so simple as to be understood in a moment, and the question would form an admirable subject for a popular lecture. The advantages, of prudence, economy, and forethought might be dwelt upon with great force, and illustrated by the facilities which the Government scheme affords to persons desirous to secure a safe provision for the decline of life. A personal and individual interest might be given to the subject if the lecturer, with the Government tables before him, would offer to tell any person in the room the sum it would be necessary to pay to secure an annuity to commence at any specified age. A copy of these tables can be procured from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, Old Jewry.

The possession of a "little money" by a young woman in humble life, who is her own mistress, is often a doubtful advantage, if not a snare. The records of our police-offices show that spendthrifts and unprincipled men—"wastrels," to use an expressive Lancashire phrase that deserves to be naturalized—not unfrequently approach her for the sake of becoming possessed of a sum of money which is squandered in a short time after marriage. In marriages scarcely less disastrous it is muddled away in some attempt to "go into business." What settlements and jointures and the machinery of trusteeship are to her mistress, a deferred Government annuity is, or ought to be, to a young woman of lower station. If she is willing to forego the present possession of her savings, or her [illegible] legacy, the money will be returned to her by the Government, with compound interest, at a period when her health and strength may be expected to fail. If she be then married, the little annuity will add comfort to her home. If her husband be dead, or if she have remained single, she will be provided against absolute want by the exercise of her own forethought and self-denial.

The one single recommendation of this provision for old age is that it is safe. The credit of the whole nation is pledged to every annuitant. Benefit societies may fail; assurance companies may be unable to discharge their liabilities; dishonest actuaries and secretaries may ruin the fairest associations. But when an annuity has been granted at the National Debt Office, or through the savings' banks of the locality in which the parties reside, frauds and defalcation concern them not. The national faith is their surety, and they can have no better. Every one conversant with the world will recognize the advantage of this security where females are concerned. The London attorneys have a saying, when they are consulted about a provision for the ladies of a family—"Nothing but the Bank of England for a woman." They know that high interest means more or less doubtful security. Railway shares may be like the London and North-Western, at £200 one year and £96 another. A widow whose property mainly consists in bank shares may not only find them valueless and unsaleable, but may be called upon to contribute, out of the little remnant of her estate, to pay the debts and liabilities of the bank. We all know how calm and placid are the lives of most women who are left with a moderate and certain income. The scythe of Time passes over them untouched. Grim Death forgets to leave his card after they have reached the grand climacteric. If Charles II. thought it necessary to apologize with exquisite politeness to his courtiers for being "such an unconscionable time in dying," what ought to be the remorse of the hearty old lady octogenarians and nonagenarians who are the despair of life offices? Contrast with their equable content the cares and anxieties of other ladies unused to commercial affairs, who find themselves possessed of securities of uncertain and fluctuating value. Why are there not Carlisle tables to show the greater mortality and sickness among ladies left with bank shares and railway shares, and even house property, as compared with those provided for by money in the funds and fixed annuities?

There is no novelty about Government deferred annuities. They have long been open to the working classes. But a change in the law was made a short time since, which appears to be little known. It can easily be made intelligible by a few words of explanation. Before the late change, the scale of payment for a deferred annuity was framed upon an undertaking on the part of the Government to return the whole of the money (without interest) if the party should die before the annuity was receivable. The sum demanded for the annuity was, of course, considerably larger than it would have been if the Government had not undertaken to return the money to the representatives of the party on his or her death. The annuitant was, therefore, taxed for the possible benefit of his or her relations. What was wanted was a new table of payments, to meet the cases of unmarried women who have no relations so near, or who are in such indigent circumstances as to have a fair claim to the reversion, on the death of the party effecting the annuity, of the sum paid down. Lord Althorp was told that the return of all the money paid, in the event of the death of the party, was an indispensable condition to induce persons to purchase deferred annuities. It had a precisely opposite effect. In seventeen years after the passing of the Act, the amount of annuities so granted did not exceed £9,000. This was, perhaps, partly owing, not only to the high scale of payment on the theory of the return of the money, but also to the adoption of the principle of *yearly payment* for the annuities. A female servant or factory operative might reasonably expect to lay by the yearly sum necessary for the annuity so long as health remained or employment could be got. But the incomes of these classes are, at best, but precarious, and they naturally hesitate to undertake to keep up a periodical payment for a long series of years. The money, it was true, was returnable, if reclaimed by the annuitant before the annuity became payable. Yet it was returned with the loss of interest, and it was better to put it into the saving's banks than pay it away on such conditions.

No one saw more clearly than the late Prince Consort the advantages offered to the humbler classes by Government deferred annuities. The Prince put himself at the head of the London Female Servants' Benevolent Society, the main design of which was to encourage young women to invest their savings in the purchase of deferred annuities, by undertaking to continue their payments for them in case of sickness or other disability. This was wise and far-seeing benevolence, for it helped those who helped themselves. The true remedy was, however, felt to lie in the abolition of annual payments, and in the Government selling the annuity at a cheaper rate if the parties would forego their claims for a return of the money in case of death before the annuity became payable.) This was the great and useful feature of the 16th and 17th Vict., cap. 45, which was brought in and carried by the late Sir G. C. Lewis. If the admirers of this accomplished and single-minded statesman would raise a fund to his honour, let it be devoted to the *exploitation* of this single Act of Parliament, and thousands, and "frosty but kindly winter," would bless his memory.

A single illustration from the Government tables will suffice. A young woman of twenty, say, wishes to secure an annuity when she is fifty. It may be objected, perhaps, that every woman who is not sufficiently sanguine to be certain she will be prosperously married before then, will be quite certain she will not live to be fifty. Here, however, the good sense and knowledge of the word of the employer or the mistress should come in. We will, therefore, suppose that the young woman has saved a little money, or has had a little legacy left her, and is persuaded to invest it in a deferred annuity. She goes to the nearest savings' bank to ask how much she must pay? She will be told that an annuity of £1 payable when she is fifty, will cost her £4. 7s. 5d. With this datum the applicant may easily calculate the amount of the annuity which his or her little capital may purchase. The maximum annuity that is granted by the Government does not exceed £30 per annum, or about 12s. per week. If some of our readers should be disposed to look down from a lofty height of compassion on this slender pittance, will they insert an advertisement in the *Times* to know how many daughters of professional men and respectable tradesmen bitterly wish that their parents in the day of prosperity had made even this small provision for them? Let the managers of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution depict the misery of the elderly women whose scholastic services are in demand while they are young and presentable, but who are unable to lay by for their old age. An annuity of £30 to innumerable worthy women of this class would be a boon so vast that any one who found the poet's four-leaved shamrock would be tempted to confine himself to this walk of life, and to throw small annuities broadcast among women who have known better days.

The annuity may be either £1 or £30, or any intermediate sum, and it may commence at any age desired by the applicent, so that it be ten years from the date of purchase. Let it of course be clearly understood by young men and young women that the longer the receipt of the annuity is deferred, the more they will receive and the less they will pay. Thus to receive an annuity of £1 payable when a woman of twenty arrives at the age of thirty, a payment of £13. 3s. 11d. is necessary; while if it were deferred until the age of sixty-five, the same annuity would only cost £1. 7s. 10d.

The purchase of each annuity is now completed at once by a single payment; but an excellent feature of the new plan is that parties may devote their yearly savings to a progressive increase in the amount of their annuity, until it reaches £30. Of course the annuitant pays a fraction more in 1863 and 1864 than in 1862 to buy an annuity of £1. Yet it may be assumed that a prudent person can go on adding £1 or £2 to his or her annuity until he or she has assured the maximum of £30.

We have preferred to treat this as a young woman's question. Government deferred annuities, however, are granted indifferently to either sex. Women live longer than men, and when our lecturer gives an illustration from the tables of the terms on which a woman may secure a Government annuity, his hearers of the other sex may be sure that they can secure the same annuity on easier and cheaper terms. Thus where the annuity of £1, in the case we have mentioned, costs the woman £4, 7s. 5d., a young man may obtain it for £3. 9s. 7d.

The subject is one peculiarly within the range of a Social Congress, and we shall be glad to see it taken up next year with such additional illustrations as may occur to the practical philanthropists now assemble under the presidency of Lord Brougham. A project which received the patronage of Prince Albert, and which the lamented Cornewall Lewis embodied in a practical measure, goes to the country under the highest auspices of princely philanthropy and practical statesmanship.

SOCIAL SCIENCE IN AULD REEKIE.

(*London Review, October* 10.)

It is not secret that last year, when the Social Science Congress met in London, it proved rather a failure. For eight days Wisdom cried aloud in the purlieus of Guildhall; but few—very few—regarded her. It was not exactly the place from which one would have expected such a voice to emanate, and in the tumult of the surrounding Babel it was drowned. The truth is, the great capital had little taste and less time for such sport. Other things more urgent or more interesting claimed its notice; and in the rude competition the Congress went to the wall. The council had to console themselves with the recollection of the success which they had achieved in Birmingham, Liverpool, Bradford, Glasgow, and elsewhere in the provinces, and vowed they would never again cast their pearls before the unappreciative multitude of the metropolis. There is apparently no fear of their being subjected to a similar disappointment in the sister capital of Scotland. Edinburgh is just the sort of place for such a gathering. Its interesting monuments and institutions, and above all its romantic situation at the foot of Arthur's Seat, with the curious Old Town, lifting its long jagged back, like some primeval saurian, from the bottom of the Canongate to where the Castle crests its rock; the elegantly formal New Town on the lower level; and beyond the broad Firth, stretching to the green hills of Fife, constitute attractions for visitors, in addition to those which the Congress has to offer. And then the people are neither too busy nor too *blase* to appreciate the mild excitement of gazing at Mr. Chadwick, C.B., Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, and Lord Brougham; and other lions of social philanthropy, in the flesh, hearing papers read on all sorts of subjects, and getting squeezed in a mob of well-dressed people at *conversaziones*. Indeed the city, which is variously styled the Modern Athens and Auld Reekie, is peculiarly adapted for a visit from the social science *savans* and *savantes*. The former appellation indicates the traditional pretentions of the inhabitants to be deemed the ardent patrons and students of philosophy and letters; and among such a community, the "latest birth of time" in the shape of a new science, which may be said to combine all branches of human thought and every variety of theory, ought to meet with an enthusiastic reception. The other designation reminds one that the quarter of the city to which it more particularly refers presents, even to this day, the spectacle of the most flagrant violation of the most elementary rules for the preservation of public health and the maintenance of domestic decency. It is to be hoped that before the meeting closes the members of the Congress will make an excursion to the Canongate, or the closes of the High-street, and witness in their gross reality some of the abuses which will, no doubt, be eloquently denounced in the course of the debates. There is scarcely any other city in the kingdom where charity is so lavishly bestowed, and which is so studded with magnificent hospitals but it is a sad negation of social science to spend thousands in building palaces for paupers, and to leave the bulk of the working classes lodged in foul, tumble-down, tenements, unprovided with the most indispensable sanitary requirements.

The Parliament House is the sent of the Congress. The noble hall, adorned with pictures and statues of celebrated judges, which have been paced by so may generations of advocates, at present receives the visitors who have arrived to tell or hear the last new thing in social science. The courts of the judges-ordinary have been assigned to the smaller sections, while the more popular departments of jurisprudence, public health, and social economy meet in the courts of the Lord Ordinary and Sheriff. The visitors who throng these courts and corridors are, of course, a various multitude. Some are solemn persons, wearing the uneasy look of those who cannot be happy without a theory; and, what is worse, will not, if they can help, allow others to be comfortable except on the system which they preach themselves. Nor are there wanting specimens of the rather irritable species—the strong-minded woman, with hard brows, angular figure, and "mission" expressed as plainly by her sharp jerking eyes, as though it were written up in black and white over her forehead. No doubt many of the members are fussy, crotchetty, visionary, and impracticable, given to that dangerous sentimentality which regards crime as a misfortune to be pitied, not as an offence to be punished; who wants to see a fowl in every poor man's pot, and which expects that poverty and misery can be made to cease from out the earth. No doubt, too, there are not a few quacks here, bent on mere notoriety and advertising. Yet, on the whole, the members of the Congress are undoubtedly well-meaning, common-sense men and women, sincerely earnest in the interest which they take in those matters which are "dear to the man that is dear to God."

"How best to help the slender store;
How mend the dwellings of the poor;
How gain in life, as life advances,
Valour and charity more and more;"

and who do not pretend to be blind to the fact that, in seeking to improve the moral and physical health of the classes below them, they are doing themselves a good turn and directly promoting the welfare of the whole community.

It is not easy, indeed it is not often possible, to trace exactly the value of such a Congress; but in regard to the abuses and delusions of social economy, the precept, that speech is silvery and silence golden, certainly does not hold good. The ventilation of such questions, the constant agitation of the evils which prevail, and the discussion of the remedies which should be applied, cannot fail to do some good; even though the talk may be too profuse, and much of it misdirected.

The vagueness of the term "Social Science" renders it apt to be abused. It is not easy, perhaps, to define it positively, but at least a negative interpretation has been current, by which it was understood that politics were excluded. The President himself has not respected this constitution, for in his address he surveys the political condition of the world, literally from China to Peru. It is surely absurd to exclude the Polish question, the Mexican question, the war in America, the dispute between the Prussian King and his Lower Chamber, the interference of Prefects with French elections, as matters coming within the category of Social Science; and Lord Brougham set a very bad example to a body whose defects are excessive loquacity and an affectation of omniscience, by introducing such irrelevant topics. The chairman of the sections of criminals, on the other hand, deserved fuller treatment from one whose opinions on it necessarily carry great weight. Lord Brougham merely praised the Irish system, and went rather too far in saying that the commission reported in favour of it. Their approbation was only partial, and there were some objections taken to it, which the President should have answered. However, it is well to have his explicit declaration that no reformation can be effectual which does not involve suffering to the criminal. There has been growing up too generally a notion that revolutions can be made with rose water, and reformation effected with plum-pudding, roast-beef, and feather-beds. In citing the success with which tribunals for settling disputes between masters and men have operated in Denmark, Lord Brougham might have added the case of France, where a similar experience has been gained. That England an unjust and prejudiced disposition to decry Scotch law as "barbarous," It cannot be denied that in some respects it is not quite in accordance with the spirit of the age, but it is right that Lord Brougham, himself a member of the Bar in each country, should remind us that great improvements have been borrowed by English law and practice from the Scotch, such as the establishment of county courts and the granting execution on bills and bonds, inless the debtor takes proceedings for his relief. The county courts have been of great advantage to England, and the use which is made of them may be gathered from the fact that last year they disposed ot between 80,000 and 90,000 suits for above two millions, and that the year before the amount of business was even greater. In the superior courts of common law the actions are not an eighth of those in the county courts. In regard to the employment of women and sanitary reform the address contains nothing new. As to education Lord Brougham appears to favour Mr. Roebuck's principle that, speaking figuratively, half a loaf is better not only than no bread, but than a whole loaf; and that half-day schooling is preferable to whole-day schooling, not merely because it allows the children of poor parents to do something for a living, but also because the pupils learn more, through not being oppressed by too many tasks. In touching on the impulse which the cheap press has given to national education, Lord Brougham could not in Edinburgh omit a passing compliment to the Messrs. Chambers, but it was weakened by the rather promiscuous company among whom they were introduced, and some of whom were certainly not entitled to rank with them. We also missed the name of Charles Knight. Co-operation is naturally a stock subject with the Congress. Lord Brougham was able to announce that the experiment continued to be attended with marked success. In December last there were 332 co-operative institutions, with 90,458 members, holding property to the amount of £584,766. Of these members 24,308 entered during last year: and it appears that during the present year the number of societies has risen to 521. His lordship therefore is justified in repeating the assertion he made last year, that co-operation is becoming a power in the State. Rome however, was not built in a day, and it has taken sixty years to develop the system from the crude form in which it was originated by Robert Owen in the spinning-mills of New Lanark. The two latest phases of co-operation are more strictly of a social character than the preceding, the cooking depots for the million, and the clubs for working-[illegible]. Both have been attended with very satisfactory results.

The chief interest excited by Lord Brougham's address belonged not so much to the matter which it contained as to the reflections which it suggested. Of the knot of keen politicians and brilliant writers who formed the vanguard of the Whigs, and who founded the *Edinburgh Review*, Henry Brougham is almost the sole survivor. He has lived through the period of a great revolution. Having taken part in some of the most rancorous and and embittered conflicts of party which England has ever witnessed, he has seen the utter decay of party spirit, and Whig and Tory become empty names. There are no longer any political questions of present moment on which men in this country are not personally agreed and so we turn aside from politics to consider the problems of what, in contradiction, we term Social Science. There are some who ask whether it would not have been better to have reversed the process; whether we would not have postponed the great political reforms and begun by draining our towns, improving the dwellings of the working-class, extending the means of education, and so on. The answer is obvious. No effectual measures could be taken for ameliorating the condition of the labouring man until, first of all his position as a free and independent citizen was fully recognised; and the efforts which are now being made to elevate the standard of his life by means of education, libraries, clubs, and higher material comforts, are the direct and logical corollaries of the Reform Act.

M. NADAR'S BALLOON.

(*London Review, Oct.* 10.)

M. TOURNACHON NADAR, *le beau* Nadar as his friends love to call him, the *spiritual* caricaturist, the frank and jovial laughter-loving *compagnon*, the skilful photographer, whose monster autograph in gold on the wall of his *atelier* in the Rue St. Lazare strikes the astonished vision of English visitors arriving by the Rouen railway, and whose tall, well-knit frame, *blonde chevelure*, sparkling grey eyes, and Cromwellian wart upon the left cheek, point him out to the Boulevards, has gone up into the clouds with thirteen companions, and what is more important to the lovers of innocent fun *et l'esprit Francais le plus malin*, has come safely after her exile to heaven, —redescended to earth.

For the last few months all Paris quidnuncs were agog, and their curiosity whetted to a cutting edge over Nadar's giant balloon. How big was it? Would it go up? Would it come down? Would the adventurous aeronaut be killed? and would Nadar exhibit *the nouveau spectacle d'un ballon vivre* and share the fate of Icarus, furnishing a fresh illustration how quickly sometimes soaring ambition falls prone to earth? Well, last Sunday the questions were satisfactorily and triumphantly solved. There was a *foule monstre* in the *Champ de Mars*. All Paris had turned out to witness the courageous enterprise of the Beau Nadar. The ground was kept by detachments of cavalry and infantry. The charming Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, who was driving in the Champs Elysees, inquired the cause of the crowd, and on being informed of it, drove to the field of Mars, and entreated *le beau* Nadar to be permitted to accompany him and his friends in their aerial trip. Nadar —*le beau, le galant* Nadar—was unable to refuse *une beaute, de princess*, gave way. He who had steadily refused to allow his wife to share his perils melted into softness. Frailty, thy name is Nadar! The aerial tourists, besides Nadar and the princess, of MM. de St. Martin, the Prince de Saym Wittgenstein, Eugene Delessert, Thiron, Robert Mitchell, Adrien Tournachon (Nadar's brother), Paul Nadar, Felix Platel, Louis Godard, Jules Godard, and a navigator—fifteen hands in all. At five o'clock the words "Let go," were pronounced, and the *Ballon le Geant* arose majestically in the air, amid feverish excitement and frantic exclamation. When at a considerable altitude, Nadar climbed outside and waved his hat to bid farewell. "*Bravo cour*," saluted thousands of lips, "*avait il avec dernier adieu a la terre?*" And there was a tightening over the chest, a gasping after breath, a deep-drawn sigh, and a half expressed wish that he had not gone up.

As we have been looking curiously at the balloon while the preparations for the ascent were going on, let us see what its designer and constructor says of it in his programme. The Geant is the largest known in the aerostatic annals. According to the Manuel de l'Aerostatier Depuis Delcourt, the Monster balloon of Green's which in 1837 travelled from London to Weilburg, contained no more than 2,500 cubic metres of gas. The cubical capacity of the Flessiles, which was a fire balloon or Mongolfier, and made its ascent at Lyons in 1784, cubed 6,098 metres; whereas the Géant is composed of two balloons superposed for the purpose of obtaining greater solidity (we presume, rigidity). The silk is of white taffetas quality, and identical in texture. Each of the balloons has 118 gores, 45 metres long, which give a circumference of 90 metres. They are wholly sewn by hand, double stitched. A third and smaller balloon is arranged below the first and double balloon; it is called a compensator, and its office, having a cubical capacity of 1,100 metres is to receive any excess of gas that may exist. The Géant can and *ought* to carry 9 tons. The total height of the whole reaches to—if it does not exceed—an altitude of 60 metres, 14 more than the height of the towers of Notre Dame. In its construction, 20,000 metres of silk were employed. The car consists of two stages or floors, and is 20-50 metres high by 4 metres wide. It is built of beech and wicker-work, supported by twenty cables crossing each other on the sides and cables and attached to the circle from which it depends. It rests also on two axles and four wheels, which are capable of being adjusted after a descent. It is furnished, moreover, with buffers inside, and offers to air, cauutchouc bags in a girdle on the outside, to lessen shocks. The ground-floor contains central passages *en croix* and six divisions. At one end is the captain's cabin with a bed seventy-five centimetres wide, and underneath is a compartment for luggage. At the other end is the passengers' cabin, containing three beds superposed, each sixty centimetres wide—10 less than the captain's bed; but then Nadar *aimait a prendre son aise au lit*. Four other divisions are appropriated to washing and toilette, to store for provisions, to photography and printing.

Nadar—bold, determined, prescient—issued a regular set of articles of war. He abolished the individuality of his travellers; he constituted himself supreme controller of the wills of all. No smoking allowed—nothing inflammable to be carried on the person. In the balloon, and even after the descent, the traveller was to obey the orders of the captain without hesitation, and to maintain absolute silence. The captain alone to have the keys of the provision and liquor store. No gaming allowed. The duration of the trip not to be limited, but to depend upon the discretion of the captain. Passengers luggage not to weigh more than 30lbs.

Eh bien, at five o'clock, Sunday, under the light sun and in the clear atmosphere of Paris, Nadar shouted "*Lachez tout*." The cords fell from the hands of the soldiers, and the balloon rose with difficulty. It was a false start, and once more the balloon touched the earth. Two or three of the intending travellers alighted, some of the sand-ballast was thrown out, and then the Geant rose majestically, spurning the dust of the earth, and was soon out of sight. At nine o'clock the same evening the balloon descended on the marshes of Barcy, about three leagues beyond Meaux. It encountered three shocks, the last of which completely overturned the car, and laid the balloon on what the sailors would term her beam-ends. So *le beau Nadar* returned to his native planet.

THE AMERICAN DEATH "STRUGGLE."

(*Examiner, Oct.* 7.)

THE pet reproach of the Northern is that we show no feeling for them in their "great death struggle." But are we to blame for this, seeing that we have only very lately been informed that the struggle is of so serious a nature? Why were we not told before that it was a death struggle? and we might have been affected accordingly. But on the contrary, we were told that the rebellion was a mere fleabite, that it would be put down in a few days, that it would easily be stamped out by the legions of the North, and the traitors brought to condign justice. Not a word was said about a death struggle in the early, hopeful, and boastful stages of the war. And now, if we were to appear anxious about the fortunes of the North and the fate of the Union, our solicitude would be resented as much as our indifference, and the Federals would ask what right we had to be uneasy about them, that they were in no sort of difficulty, and that the task upon their hands was a mere trifle, which could have but one issue. We should be cavalierly told that if we had any pity to spare we had better bestow it on the over-matched

sinned against the twenty-four hours, to hold myself out as accessible to personal explanation of new plans. Quite the contrary: I consider myself as having made my report, and being discharged from further attendance on the subject. I will not, from henceforward, talk to any squarer of the circle, trisector of the angle, duplicator of the cube, constructor of perpetual motion, subverter of gravitation, stagnator of the earth, builder of the universe, &c. I will receive any writings or books which require no answer, and read them when I please; I will certainly preserve them; this list may be enlarged at some future time. There are three subjects which I have hardly anything upon—astrology, mechanism, and the infallible way of winning at play. I have never cared to preserve astrology. The mechanists make models, and not books. The infallible winners—though I have seen a few—think their secret too valuable, and prefer *mutare quadrata rotundis*—to turn dice into coin at the gaming house; verily they have their reward. I shall now select, as the mystic number seven, instances of my personal knowledge of those who think they have discovered, in illustration of as many misconceptions."

1. Attempt by help of the old philosophy, the discoveror not being in possession of modern knowledge.—A poor schoolmaster in rage, introduced himself to a scientific friend with whom I was talking and announced that he had found out the composition of the sun. "How was that done?"—"by consideration of the four elements."—"What are they?"—"Of course, fire, air, earth, and water."—"Did you not know that air, earth, and water have long been known to be no elements at all, but compounds?"—"What do you mean, Sir? Who ever heard of such a thing?"

2. The notion that difficulties are enigmas, to be overcome in a moment by a lucky thought.—A nobleman of very high rank, now long dead, read an article by me on the quadrature, in an early number of the *Penny Magazine*. He had, I suppose, school recollections of geometry. He put pencil to paper, drew a circle, and constructed what seemed likely to answer, and, indeed, was—as he said—certain, if only this bit were equal to that; which of course it was not. He forwarded his diagram to the Secretary of the Diffusion Society, to be handed to the author of the article, in case the difficulty should happen to be therein overcome.

3. Discovery at all hazards, to get on in the world.—Thirty years ago, an officer of rank, just home from foreign service, and trying for a decoration from the Crown, found that his claims were of doubtful amount, and was told by a friend that so and so, who had got the order, had the additional claim of scientific distinction. Now this officer, while abroad, had bethought himself one day that there really could be no difficulty in finding the circumference of a circle; if a circle were rolled upon a straight line until the undermost point came undermost again, there would be the straight line, equal to the circle. He came to me, saying that he did not feel equal to the statement of his claim in this respect, but that if some clever fellow would put the thing in a proper light, he thought his affair might be managed. I was clever enough to put the thing in a proper light to himself, to this extent at least, though perhaps they were wrong, the the advisers of the Crown would never put the letters K.C.B. to such a circle as his.

4. The notion that mathematicians cannot find the circle for common purposes.—A working man measured the altitude of a cylinder accurately, and—I think the process of Archimedes was one of his proceedings—found its bulk. He then calculated the ratio of the circumference to diameter, and found it answered very well on other modes of trial. His result was about 3·14. He came to London, and went shoddy and him to me. I happened to have on the table a proof-sheet of the Astronomical Memoirs, in which were a large number of observed places of the planets compared with prediction, and asked him whether it could be possible that persons who did not know the circle better than he had found it could make the calculations, of which I gave him a notion, so accurately? He was perfectly astonished, and took the titles of some books which he said he would read.

5 Application for the reward from abroad.—Many years ago, about twenty-eight, I think, a Jesuit came from South America, with a quadrature, and a cutting from a newspaper, announcing that a reward was ready for the discovery in England. On this evidence he came over. After satisfying him that nothing had ever been offered here, I discussed his quadrature which was of no use. I succeeded better when I told him of Richard White, also a Jesuit, and author of a quadrature published before 1648, under the name of *Chrysaspis*, of which I can give no account having never seen it. This White (Albius) is the only quadrator who was ever convinced of his error. My Jesuit was struck by the instance, and promised to read more geometry—he was no Clavius before he published his book. He relapsed, however, for I saw his book advertised in a few days. I may say, as sufficient proof of my being no collector, that I had not the curiosity to buy this book; and my friend the Jesuit did not send me a copy, which he ought to have done, after the hour I had given him.

6. Application for the reward at home.—An agricultural labourer squared the circle, and brought the proceeds to London. He left his papers with me, one of which was the copy of a letter to the Lord Chancellor, desiring His Lordship to handover forthwith £1,090,000, the amount of the alleged offer of reward. I returned his papers, with a note, stating that he had not the knowledge requisite to see in what the problem consisted. I got for answer a letter in which I was told that a person who could not see the meaning of the thing should "change his business, and appropriate his time and attention to a Sunday school, to learn what he could, and keep the *little* children from *durting* their *close*." I also received a letter from a friend of the quadrator, informing me that I knew his friend had succeeded, and had been heard to say so. These letters were printed, without the names of the writers, for the amusement of the readers of *Notes and Queries*, First Series, xii. 57.

7. An elderly man came to me to show me how the universe was created.—There was one molecule, which by vibration became—Heaven knows how!—the sun. Further vibration produced Mercury; and so on. I suspect the nebular hypothesis had got into the poor man's head by reading, in some singular mixture with what it found there. Some modifications of vibration gave heat, electricity, &c. I listened with my information to the molecule first created to vibrate, which is always the shortest way, and then said, "Our knowledge of elastic fluids is imperfect." "Sir," said he, "I see you perceive the truth of what I have said, and I will reward your attention by telling you what I seldom disclose, never except to those who can receive my theory; the little molecule whose vibrations have given rise to our solar system, is the Logos of St. John's Gospel." He went away to Dr. Lardner, who would not go into the solar system at all: the first molecule settled the question. So hard upon poor discoverers are men of science who are antiquaries in their subject! On leaving, he said, "Sir, Mr. De Morgan received me in a very different way; he heard me attentively, and I left him perfectly satisfied of the truth of my system." I have had much reason to think that many discoverers, of all classes, believe they have convinced everyone who is not peremptory to the verge of incivility.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN A STAG AND A GILLIE.—An incident has lately occurred at a stag-chase in the forest of Glenavan, which created considerable alarm among keepers and gillies. Mr. John Morrison, Glenavon, an athletic youth of 17, had occasion to slip a brace of bounds at one of the antlered monarchs of the mountain near the summit of Ben-y-Buird. The chase was truly exciting, and prosecuted with such swiftness and vigour as only stag and hound could do. It extended over some miles, until one of the hounds compelled the noble animal, for the sake of his lacerated haunches, to turn and keep him at bay. Assisted by his skill as huntsman in taking a near cut to the place which was most likely to be the field of engagement, the nimble-footed mountaineer came in sight of the stag and hound struggling desperately, and on observing that his trusty hound was coming off second best in the match, he bounded with renewed alacrity to his rescue. By this time the hound was in a great measure exhausted, in consequence of the effusion of blood which followed the unerring blows dealt by the stag with his antlers, and in all probability he would soon have become the victim of his exasperated foe. The youth rushed in the face of the infuriated animal, and applied his massive bludgeon with might and main, which in a few rounds was flying from the substantial horns of the stag in splinters in every direction. Being now, by the loss of his bludgeon, in a defenceless condition, his antagonist sprang upon him, and with one jerk heaved him over a large stone like a bundle of straw, and he scarce had got to his feet when the desperate animal was coming with the finishing stroke. It was now do or die. Convulsively he seized the animal's horn with his left hand, while with his right he thrust his *skien dhu* into his heart, and thus terminated his career.—*Elgin Courant.*

FRENCH WET-NURSES.—Wet-nurses have passed into the state of a national institution in France: they constitute a defined class of the population, and their importance and necessity are so thoroughly recognised, that among the various new excise duties—of which the idea has lately been attributed to the Government—nurses have been talked of, with lucifer matches, pianos, and false hair, as taxable articles. The reason why the mothers of Paris, of almost every rank, excepting of course the labouring population, have adopted the rule of leasing for their infants other milk than their own, is not that they do not love them—on the contrary no women adore their children more fondly—but solely that the thing has grown into a general habit, and that they are brought up to fancy that they are not strong enough to do the work themselves. They make up their minds beforehand, and when the expected moment arrives they send, as a matter of course, to one of the twelve "Bureaux des Nourrices" of Paris, where a collection of nurses are always kept on show. A flock of some half-dozen ugly peasant women, with howling babes, present themselves in the drawing-room, and each one expatiates, with the exaggeration of eager competition, on the splendid fatness of her child, and on the prodigious virtues of the maternal milk which has produced it. The family doctor verifies the nutritive capacities of the several candidates, the mamma of the lady, who is lying in state in the white muslin-covered bed, examines their physical and moral aptitudes, and the most promising of the lot is chosen to be foster-mother to the blue-and scarlet visaged infant, which is vainly trying to open its gummy virgin eyes in its embroidered cot. The rest go sulkily and disappointedly away, and always agree, as they go down stairs, that the selected one is the most unworthy of them all. The first month's wages are paid on the spot to the proprietor of the harem, as his fee, and the hirer also pays a fixed sum of twenty-four shillings for the return journey of the nurse's child, which is sent back to its village in charge of a miraculous female, whose sole and special trade it is to escort to their homes—some three or four together—the sudden orphans whose mother have sold their rightful nourishment. The ladies who follow this remarkable occupation are denominated "meneuses," which literally means "bringers," and of all the various professions which one of civilization have successively created, this one of carrying home four milkless babes at once, all squealing in hungry sorrow on the mutual lap of a temporary professional stepmother, is certainly one of the most incredible. The thing is difficult to realise; its material execution seems too difficult. The kangaroo and the opossum hop about the woods with their family in there pouch, but as Providence has not accorded that appendage to human creature (unless there is an unknown exception in favour of a Burgundy *meneuse*), the question as to how the wretched infants are practically transported, in a single pair of arms, remains one of the mysteries of the century. It must be pleasant to travel in the same compartment with such a convoy. These same women serve as recruiting sergeants to the Paris offices, and bring back with them new aspirants to the honourable profession.—*Bentley's Miscellany of September.*

Business Announcements.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Menesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shrierushna & Co., Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

RAGOO SHAMJEE.

JUST RECEIVED per last Overland Mail of the latest fashion and make, of the best London Season.

Ladies Rich Silk Manties and Cloaks, Kid and Silk Gloves of all Colours, Cotton and Thread Stockings, Linen Collars, Garters, Fancy Muslin Boddices, Colored Berlin Wool of 12 thread with Canvas to Match, Childrens' Stockings, embroidered long Robe and Frocks, Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, Gentlemens' Collars of the London Season, as also Silk Scarfs, of all fancy colours, Irish Linen for Shirt Collars, Scotch Lawn Prince of Wales Handkerchiefs hemmed, Masonic Aprons in improved Cases, as also Ribbons for Royal Arch and Master Mason's Clothing, &c., &c.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 23rd inst. at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the Effects of the late Lieut. C. E. Bertuns of the Royal Artillery deceased, consisting of Military appointments, Wearing Apparel, a few Books, Overland Trunks, an Iron Portable Bedstead and variety of Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 11th November 1863.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite to Jewajee Dhurabjee's, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

NANSEE PARPIA.

21st Sept. 1863.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Hayes'" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Knolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Broccoli.
Green Curled Endive.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinsin's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Buttered Drop Curled Beet."	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turnep's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
French Beans.	Sea Kail.
Artichokes.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co. Limited.

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BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED,) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pocket and Centre Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2⅛ and 2¼.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

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SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe	in 7 lbs. boxes and 1 lb. packet, expected.
Souchong	
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe	
Do. Do. Gunpowder, Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Tea.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

LAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	
Hall.	Reading do.
Argand	do.
Wall	do.
Bull's Eye Lanterns.	
Hand	do.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and	Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Lankin	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cases and Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

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WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

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Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession and its guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

Liverpool.

I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of her Majesty and Family.

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can ourselves, from personal experience,* testify to its admirable qualities.—*United Service Gazette*, 6th April, 1860.

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PATENT RIDGED-EYED NEEDLES.—The Ridged-eyed Needles extend the cloth, so that the thread passes through it quickly and without the slightest drag. They are most easily threaded. Very favourable opinions of them have been expressed in the "Engineer," the "Catalogue of the Society of Arts," the "Glasgow Practica Mechanic," and numerous scientific journals.

H. WALKER manufactures every kind of Needles, Pins, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c. The Penelope Crochets, the Uncotopic Crochets, and improved Tambours are made by his Patented Machinery.

Fancy Packages in great variety.

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Business Announcements.

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ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 6.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
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HAND STAMPS of Brass for ENDORSEMENTS, ACCEPTANCES &c. engraved to order; also Seals, Door-plates, Sepoy's Belts, &c. at REDUCED MODERATE charge.

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Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
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Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
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Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
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A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
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A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
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Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
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Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs. 28
Do.	Do.	best	,, 32
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,, 36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	,, 40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	,, 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			,, 32
Do.	Do.	Do.	,, 35
Do.	Do.	best	,, 38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,, 50
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	,, 65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	,, 54

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American 1-day Clocks			Rs. 8
Do. 8	,,	Do.	,, 15
Do. 1	,,	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,, 14
Do. 8	,,	Do. do.	,, 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Box-wood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

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STRAIGHT; CUT;
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No. 00	— 7¼	,,	4¼	,,	3	,, ... ,,	,, 20 0
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No. 2	—9 2	,,	6	,,	3¾	,, ... ,,	,, 23 0
No. 3	—10¼	,,	6	,,	4	,, ... ,,	,, 25 0
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PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
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MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
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MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

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WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

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THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., have at THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Solid and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

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Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. second class	,,	200
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Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	,,	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	,,	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	,,	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petes	,,	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Perch	,,	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs. 15 to	,, 30
Railway Time Keepers.		
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs. 30 to	,, 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3¼ inch in diameter		,, 25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.		
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.		
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.		
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses; Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calendars, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.		
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.		
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached. Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.		
American Flycatchers.		
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.		

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	,,	30
Master Masons' Apron	,,	15
Do. ,, Sash	,,	15
Rose Croix Jewels	,,	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	,,	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	,,	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	,,	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	,,	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	,,	14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE,

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Auction Announcements.

M[illegible] & Co.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, Turkey Red Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, 4 Bales Gunny Bags, Quills, Toilet Bottles of sizes, Cases of [illegible], and Sundry other Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery by Wm. Mirrless & Co. of Glasgow, Tennant's Beer and Porter in Quarts and Pints, Cherry Brandy and Cherry Cordial in Pints, Sherry by Stewart, in Quarts and Chillingworth's and Sons Crown Sherry, in Cases of each, Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints, Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street Bombay, 19th November 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, consisting of T Cloths, Shirtings, Madapollums, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATED WARE, &c., AT UPPER COLABA, NEAR THE MESS HOUSE.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, Upper Colabs, near the Mess-house, all the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Doctor MAHAFFY, H. M. 78th Regiment, (leaving the Presidency), the same comprises Out Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Plated Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Salvers, a Set of Knives and Forks, &c., and Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Dining, Camp, and Card Tables, Teapoys, Screens, Arms and Easy Chairs, Cleopatra and Conversation Couches, Book Stands, Camp Cots, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Carpets, Hanging, Argand, and Table Lamps, Copper Cooking Utensils [and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One light Phaeton.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF CARVED FURNITURE, &c., IN FORT, (NEXT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.)

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Fort, (Next to the Roman Catholic Chapel) all the remaining Carved Furniture, &c., the property of the late Dosse Sanjee, deceased, and by order of Sanjee Lalljee; the same comprises Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Conversation, Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Etatstands, Cheval Glass, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Splendid Model of a Ship, full Rigged, with every thing complete, in a Glass Case.

One English Built Buggy by "Wm. Kinross."

One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Colored Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper-fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.

She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by any intending purchaser.

Sherry, of very superior quality, quarts Rs. 21 and 27-8 per dozen.

Port, of very superior quality, quarts and pints Rs. 22 and 12 per dozen.

Brandy, "Martell's" quarts Rs. 27 per dozen.

London Stout, of the very best quality, at Rs. 3-8 per doz.

Bombay, 19th November 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, next, the 21st instant, at usual hour. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Silk-bordered and Chintz-bordered Dooputys, &c., also, a Billiard Table. 6 Globe Lamps, and a Billiard Lamp.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Dog Cart, with Horse and Harness complete.
1 Cab Buggy.
1 Bay Horse.
1 Grey ditto.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,